HENRY CLAY.

T Democratic Whig General Committhe Broadway House on Tuesday evening, February 6, inst. at 7 o'clock. By order.

N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Chairman. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, Secretaries.

We tried hard yesterday to give the vote in the Senate on the nomination of John C. SPENCER for Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, but the printers vetoed it. Here is

the correct statement : Tallmadge, of N. Y. Rives, of Va. S. For Rejection:

Choate, of Ms. Bates, of Ms. Bayard, of Del. Crittenden, of Ky. Jarnagin, of Tenn. Miller, of N. J. Woodbridge of Mich. Dayton, of N. J. Archer, of Va. Upham, of Vt. 22.

White, of Mich. White, of Ind. White, of Ind. White, of Ind. Clayton, of La. Clayton, of Del. Foster, of Tenn. Growth of Ky. Mangum, of N. C. Merrick, of Md. Sismnons, of R. I. Huntington, of Ct. Henderson, of Miss. Loco-Focos. For Rejection :

Loco-Focos.

For Confirmation:

Silas Wright, of N. Y. Fulton, of Ark.
Woodbury, of N. H. Hannegan, of la.
Buchanan, of Pa.
Sturgeon, of Pa.
Atherton, of N. H.
Bresse, of Ill.
Colquitt, of Ga.

Loco-Focos.
For Confirmation:
Fallon, of Ark.
Blee Huger, of S. C.
Semple, of Ill.
Fairfield, of Me.
Haywood of N. C. .16. Benton, of Mo. Atcheson, of Mo. Allen, of Ohio. Tappan of Ohio.

WILLIS HALL.-It will doubtless gratify the numerous friends and admirers of Hon. Willis Hall, to learn that his health is rapidly improving under the genial influence of a Southern climate. He writes from Dr. Finlay's Plantation, under date of 17th January, to a friend in this city, as creased certainty of punishment which it is not defollows: "I am rapidly improving in health. I ride every day on horseback, and this morning I walked a mile and back without fatigue."

Dr. Finlay's is a cotton plantation about forty miles from Havana, on the south side of the island. Mr. Hall and his friend and physician Dr. Turner, had been there about ten days, and designed to return to Havana on the 10th February.

Punishment of Death.

A large meeting of the friends of the "Ab olition of the Punishment of Death," was held at the Apollo Saloon, last evening. The following officers were appointed by the meeting:

President. Vice-Chancellor WILLIAM T. McCOUN. Vice-Presidents. WILLIAM C. BRYANT, BENJAMIN ELLIS, THOMAS COCK, JOHN MCKEON, JACOB HARVEY, and DANIEL STANTON.
Secretaries. JACOB HARSEN, SAMUEL J. TILDEN and JOHAN HOPPER

Agreeably to the call of the meeting, a committee was appointed to prepare a Constitution for the permanent organization of a "Society for the collection and diffusion of information on the subject of the Punishment of Death."

The Committee having reported a Constitution, and the same being adopted by the meeting, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the present year:

President ... WILLIAM C. BRYANT.
Vice Presidents ... MORRIS FRANKLIN.
JOHN B. SCOTT.
Treasurer ... BENJAMIN ELLIS. Recording Secretary Josiah Hopper.
Corresponding do. John L. O'Sullivan.
Executive Comm'e. Horace Greeley,
William H. Channing. PARKE GODWIN, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, JACOB HARSEN.

JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, Esq. then presented the following Memorial, which was adopted, and ordered to be printed and extensively circulated : Memorial to the Legislature for the Aboli-

For the following reasons come or them addressing themselves with greater force to some minds, and others to others)-we believe that the Denishment of Death is not only unnecessary, but injurious in its direct and indirect influences on society; and we therefore call for its abolition, with the substitution, in the cases to which it is now applied, of solitary imprisonment for life, at labor, with civil death, and beyond the reach of the pardoning power, except for the purpose of granting a new trial in case of the subsequent discovery of new and material evidence. 1. We call for the Abolition of the Gallows-

BECAUSE, The decisive preponderance of the argument to be sought within the Sacred Scriptures is on the side of the proposed reform. Against it is addued only the authority of the Code of Moses, for the peculiar people, the peculiar land, and the peculiar times, for which it was his inspired mission to legislate; together with that of a single ambiguous text of earlier date, which prejudiced theologians pervert into a perpetual and universal injunction, only by a process of mistranslating and misapplying, which is repudiated and refuted by others of at least equal piety and learning. In favor of the proposed reform, on the other hand, almost every page of the New Testament is beautiful with its radiant testimony; the light of which glows only the brighter from the failure of the efforts made to find a few

specks on its surface, and to extract from two or

three uncertain texts a scant and doubtful toleration of a practice emphatically condemned by the whole pervading spirit of the Volume.

2. We call for the Abolition of the Gallows-BECAUSE. It is a well settled axiom, that certainty of punishment is a much more effectual restraint from crime than its severity. A more probable chance of a less penalty (provided it be still of a formidable degree of severity) will always operate more influentially on conduct than a less probable chance of a greater. The mind brooding over temptation to crime dwells on the bright lights of its favorable chances far more than on the darker shades of the same perspective picture. From the days of Draco to our own, penal law has constantly found itself compelled to promote its own steadiness and efficiency of action, by a moderation of the harsher severities bequeathed to it from the mistaken policy of less enlightened times. Laws at variance with public sentiment are confessedly inoperative; and in proportion to the extent of that variance is the uncertainty of their execution. It is not to be questioned that a deep and strong public feeling hostile to this social institution of the Gallows, pervades at least a very large portion of the community. Whether be a majority or minority, affects this argument only in degree. The action of juries, when death is the stake at issue, is proverbially irregular,-inclining in the long run improperly to the side of mercy against truth, though occasionally, for short periods. oscillating back to the opposite extreme; -the two alternate evils thus fatally reciprocating each other, an excessive leniency which grants an unjust and unwise impunity to guilt, followed by an excessive though brief severity which is sometimes hasty and rash in inflicting irremediable punishment upon innocence. The probability of escape, derived from that wide-spread repugnance to the death-doom which is more or less strong in every jury-box and on almost every bench, and magnified by the delusive flatteries of hope, cannot but be a very material element in the calculations of every mind meditating crime. Under the operation of the proposed reform, it cannot be denied that the action of the law would be much more certain, uniform and steady. Convictions would in many cases take the place of those improper acquittals which at once encourage crime in others by their example of impunity, and let loose the worst criminals back upon society, hardened by a first guilt and emboldened to its repetition." In

To show a large increase in the proportion of convictions to commitments on the removal of the death-penalty from other offences than Murder—thus showing the increased steadiness of the administration of the law through the juries, and the increased certainty of punishment—would be said by our opponents to prove nothing but the repugnance of juries to the death-penalty for those minor offences. We therefore refrain from presenting any of the evidences to that point. But the same tendency is also seen to exist in the case of Murder—We have no statistics of our own collected on the subject; but in England, where they are copious and accurate, and where the horror and detestation of the crime of murder is certainly as great on the part of juriors as it can be any where, at has alway; been found that the proportion of convictions to commitments rises as that of executions to convictions falls. commitments 7:305 at that of executions to convictions falls.
The fewer executions there are, and the greater the number of The fewer executions there are, and the greater as speech commutations, the more ready are jurous to convict. In a speech an the House of Commons on the 5th March, 1840, Mr. Ewart showed that while for twenty-one years before 1830, in England and Wales, the annual number of executions had been 38, the proportion of convictions to commitments had been 1s per cent :--in the eight years, ending with 1838, the annual number of executions being only 7, the proportion of convictions to commitments had ruen to 32 per cent. The rise would of

this connection we may refer (among other judicial authorities) to that of one of the most eminent ornaments of the Bench of this City-the worthy son of a worthy father-who has derived a decided opposition to the law of death from the opportunities of observation afforded by his position; and who has remarked that while it excludes from the jury-box a large proportion of those persons best competent for its important function, it sends into it a large proportion of those who do take their seats there, with minds more than half unfitted for the solemn duties

to which they are sworn. 3. We call for the Abolition of the Gallows-BECAUSE, It is a great mistake to suppose that the fear of a possible chance of death-that eventual end to which we all know that every step in life is bringing us nearer and nearer-has often much effect in deterring men from any act to which they are impelled by any powerful passion or motive. They are usually n such a state of mind as to defy and despise it; or else, impelled by temptation and deceived by hope, their fear of it prompts only to more effectual precautions for concealment and escape. There is no-thing that men are constantly hazarding with more thoughtlessness than their lives. The natural dread of death when actually close and certain, is very different from the careless indifference with which most men find like difficulty in exposing themselves to the mere chance of a greater or less risk of encountering it. As a deterring penalty, weakened as it is by the diminished probability of its infliction, it is believed to be a far less effective and useful one, as a general rule, than the substitute proposed. Though when actually within the shadow of the Gallows there are few who would not pray for its commutation into imprisonment, yet while both are still distant and doubtful, even on the supposition of an equality of chances, the thought of the latter, with an utter impossibility of escape or pardon-perpetual, ignominious, laborious and solitary-will, to a large majority of minds, present by far the most efective terrors. It is the spontaneous remark heard from four out of every five to whom the proposition is presented, that they would prefer death to such a doom. How much is the force of this argument increased when we add to it that of the greatly innied would attend the proposed reform. It is a fact established by the most conclusive statistics, that the fear of the penalty of death has never been found effectual to restrain men from a host of minor offences to which it has been applied. In all the progressive meliorations of the penal code, the substitution of imprisonment for death has always been found to work with perfect success, diminishing instead of increasing the number of the offences committed; and there is every reason to anticipate with confidence a smilar beneficial result from extending it to the few crimes which are yet left on our statutebook as punishable with blood. [See Appendix.] 4. We call for the Abolition of the Gallows-BECAUSE, Every execution puts in a jeopardy be-

ond our power to estimate, the eternal destiny of a numan soul, that might have been saved, under the influences which the Bible, with the time allowed by its Creator's own fiat, would bring into the solitary cell. Not only a large number, but the greater number of criminals, actually go to the scaffold impenitent. Especially to all who receive the doctrine of the eternal horrors of the future doom of sin, must this argument address itself with an awful force. It appears incredible that any such can dare the treendous responsibility of that penalty which must hurry an immortal soul, reeking with recent guilt, to such a fate. Among the most depraved of those whom the mistaken and inconsistent legislation of a Christian community thus plunges into eternity, with all their transgressions on their heads, ending life in reckless blasphemy, in stupid insensibility, in hopeless despair, or under the influence of that too often deceptive repentance which is the mere offspring of terror, who can venture to say that even the very worst, if he had been secluded for years from the contagious society of his associates, and submitted to the influence of a process of moral and religious instruction, might not have unfeignedly repented of his past enormities, and expiated them in a way most beneficial to the country he has

5. We call for the Abotition of the Gallows-BECAUSE, It is not necessary to hang a man who cate my system in any part of the country where a has committed a murdet, for the protection of so- class may be made up. These young gentlemen ciety against a possible repetition of the act. That argument would with still greater force require the destruction of every homicidal lunatic, and indeed of every lunatic, from the general tendency of insanity more or less toward homicide. It is not deemed necessary to kill every ferocious wild beast, against which society can for its amusement protect itself with entire ease and security by enclosing far worse than unnecessary, positively and highly them in cages. Lunatic Asylums have no difficulty in this respect. The science of prison construction and prison discipline at the present day is abundantly adequate to the safe custody of any number of murderers that may be committed to the massive triple and quadruple walls of their solitary cells. They can be easily precluded, not only from all possibility of escape, but also from that of injury to their keepers within the prison. It is also an essential part of the proposed Reform that it should be accompanied by the abrogation of the pardoning power in such cases.

6. We call for the Abolition of the Gallows-BECAUSE, Nothing short of an absolute and denonstrable necessity can justify its maintenance .-Avoiding all metaphysical argument upon the abstract right of society to inflict the punishment of Death, and conceding it, on the principle of self-defence, when no other adequate means of self-defence exist, we insist that it is only in a clearly established case of such absolute necessity that the right can be rightfully exercised. In the face of the vast accumulation of evidence and argument adduced by those who have written against Capital Punishment, no such clear necessity can be now pretended. Even those who may not see in those writings an absolute demonstration of the superior advantages of the proposed reform, cannot at least refuse to admit the strong case of probability made out by them, imposing on us at least the duty of experiment—an experment which can only too easily be abandoned, it contrary to all probability, our experience should prove less successful than that of others who have not been afraid to venture on the same, under circumstances less favorable than our own. Indepenlently of every other objection to that cherished institution, this experiment at least ought not, under such circumstances, to be refused, even by those who may mistrust its issue, to those deep and earnest feelings and convictions of a very large and increasing portion of the community, conscientiously opposed to the Punishment of Death, which are so painfully shocked and outraged by every occasion [Remainder To-morrow. of its infliction.

The meeting, which, notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, was very large as it was also enthusiastic, was then eloquently addressed by several gentlemen, and, having concluded its business, adjourned.

W. T. McCOUN, President.

JACOB HARSEN. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Secretaries.

JOSIAH HOPPER. The Herald of yesterday, along with a good portion of its usual scoffing at Religion and Religious movements, and a most wanton, shameful holding up to ridicule and ignominy of a clergyman of Brooklyn who had done nothing to provoke its ribaldry but marry, has a column of lamentation over and alarm at the progress of Fourierism, as menacing the destruction of every thing we have been accustomed to hold sacred."-It would not have to destroy much to do that, we reckon.

The villain who thus labors through columns of the Herald to blend Fourierism with the Community theories of Owen and Collins, is perfectly aware that the two are entirely distinct and even opposite in character, purposes, and origin. He knows, too, that the Fourierites have always disclaimed any intermeddling, as such, with Politics, and that their first and most frequently proclaimed axiom imparts that Social evils are not to be reached by any Political action whatever. He knows that very few of these and none of the Community people belong to the Whig party, if to any; while most of the latter refuse to vote at all. He knows that Mr. Brisbane, also, belongs to no party, and does not vote; and yet, with a full knowledge of these facts, he is base enough to jumble Fourierism with No Property Socialism, and declare that both are working in favor of Mr. Clay, simply because he believes he can thus injure The Tribune! What a dreadful commentary it is on our existing Society that it greates and cher ishes such universally admitted, notorious rascals as the Editor of the Herald!

The Caddo (La.) Gazette of the 10th ult. states that Judge HANSFORD was most cruelly murdered a few days previous in Harrison County, Texas, by an old man named Mosely and his son-inlaw, whose name is Bullard. The murder origi-Course be greater if the death-penalty were entirely abolished. nated in a quarrel respecting a lawsuit.

Louisiana.-The publishers of the New-Orleans Bee, Whig, have been chosen State Printers of Louisiana by the Legislature. Vote in Joint Ballot, 34 to 30 Loco.

The 29th ult. had been designated as the day for electing a U.S. Senator in place of Judge Porter, deceased. The Whigs will succeed unless defeated by divisions. We hear there are several Whig candidates.

DEATH OF GEN. KIRKLAND .- The Utica Gazette of Saturday chronicles the death of Hon. Joseph Kirkland, one of the pioneers of that city. Gar K. has occupied a prominent position in Oneida County for the last half century, or nearly so-was the first Mayor of Utica-was universally respected and loved for his public spirit and benevo lence during his life, and died as universally re-

RAILROAD TIME .- The night trains on the New Jersey Railroad on Sunday made the trip each way from New-York to Philadelphia and the reverse in 1 hours, or 5 hours from the Hudson to the Delaware (94 miles,) reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past 10 and this City at half past 10 o'clock. (They leave this City at 1 to 5, and Philadelphia at 5.)-Last night, amid a storm of sleet and snow covering the track, with a dense fog obscuring the way, the train, though detained at Philadelphia by impediment to the ferry-boat, reached this City before 12. -The trains are under excellent management, and their time exhibits a decided improvement on that of former winters.

CANADA .- A fire broke out in Kingston, Canada last Saturday a week, which raged from 7 in the evening till 11, destroying the Globe Hotel and injuring other buildings to a considerable extent.

Mr. AGNEW, proprietor of the Eclectic Magazine, has informed us that the injunction laid on him by Mr. Littell has been removed by the Chancellor, who exculpates Mr. Agnew from all blame in issuing his work. We learn from Mr. Agnew that a co-partnership did not exist between him and Mr. Littell, and that it was expressly understood at the sale of the Museum that each had a right to issue his own Magazine in their own way.

LES MYSTERES DE PARIS .- The Third Part of this work in French has just been issued at the office of the New World.

The plan proposed in the subjoined letter is a very good one, and we trust will be acted on. No one can teach this system with efficiency unless taught by the Professor for that very purpose Our inland friends should look out for pre

The Science of Mnemotechny.

I am every day receiving a large number of letters from all parts of the country, making inquiries in relation to my system, and inviting me to extend my visits in various directions. As I cannot find leisure to answer each of these letters, I ask your kind permission to occupy a small space in your columns to give publicity to my intentions. I shall not be able, myself, to teach my system excepting in the large cities; but my intention is to select a suitable number of young gentlemen from my classes, those who appear to have the requisite capacity for teaching, and send them out to communiwill be properly accredited from me and these only will be supplied with my copy-righted Mnemotechnic Dictionary and Principles, without which the system cannot be taught with efficiency. Therefore as none others can be fully qualified to teach the system, those who desire to acquire it are respectfully cautioned to avoid giving their patronage to any others than those so accredited, as by so doing they will encourage ignorant pretenders who will only degrade the science of Mnemotechny, instead of affording valuable instruction to their pupils. To prevent this, is my principal motive in publishing this letter, and the course I recommend to those who desire to learn my system is, to refuse credence to all who come without full credentials from me. Respectfully your obd't, serv't.

P. S .- To EDITORS .- Editors in all parts of the country who republish the above with editorial comments and send in two successive mails (to guard against miscarriage) marked papers to me, will be entitled to a copy of my Mnemotechnic Dic-CHARGE OF SMUGGLING CLOTHS .- Michael

FAUVEL-GOURAUD.

M'Auley and Patrick M'Laughlin, passengers. we are informed, on board the ship Oxford, recently, from Liverpool, were arrested yesterday, charged as being concerned in smuggling into this port a large quantity of cloths, &c. The value of goods already ascertained to have been smuggled is said to be upwards of \$15,000 .-Several other persons, (among them some boatmen) have also been arrested on the same charge. A warrant was out last evening against one of the mates of the Oxford. The circumstances thus far seem to implicate the ship. The penalty for smuggling is a loss of the goods, imprisonment of the parties, whether principals or abettors, and a fine in double the value of the goods. An examination of the persons arrested will take

FIRE.-On Monday morning last a shoe-maker's shop at Peacham took fire and was destroyed, together with the law-office of Gov. Mattocks adjoining. The books and papers of the Governor were all saved. It was in this building that the son of Gov. M. so recently came to an untimely end, and the destruction of this memorial of that sad event can hardly be regretted.

[Montpelier, Vt. Watchman 2d.

COLD WEATHER.-In Portsmouth, N. H., the following observations were made from last Thursday week to last Thursday:

On Friday morning, the 26th, the mercury stood at 15 deg. below 0; 27te, 24 below; 28th, 30 below! 29th, 15 below; 30th, 14 below; 31st, 10 below. On the 16th at 7½ o'clock A. M. it was 16 below at 121, 7 below; at 41, 4 below; at 9. 14 below. On the 27th, at 12, 4 below; 5, 1 below; at 9½, 5 below. On the 18, at 121, at 0; at 4, 5 below; at 9, 4 below. If they can procure colder weather than this, any where short of Franconia, we should like to know

IF 'FAIR PLAY,' on Hardware, foreign and American,

will appear to-morrow. Singing .- It will be seen by an advertisement in another dumn that Mr. Bradbury will commence a Second Term this evening and another with another class on Thursday evening of this week. These classes will be formed by those persons who may have a slight acquaintance with the elementary principles of singing. We need hardly say that Mr. Bradbury is one of the most successful teachers we ever had in our City, and his zealous efforts to cultivate a taste for this delightful accomplishment is worthy of all praise

DENTISTRY .- Dr. Metcalf, who has recently established himself at 73 Chambers-street, in this city, is spoken of as

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY. Doctor Lyell's Lectures on Geology.—These condedition of these celebrated Lectures as reported for The Tribune is now ready. It contains an Engraved Frontispiece, exhibiting an ideal section of part of the Earth's Crust, with explanations. It will also contain a general Introduction to Geology not before published. Lecture 1 embraces the following subjects: Auverne, Lacustrine Period. Volcanic Period, Eruption of Coseguina, Mount Dor. Lecture II. The Earth's Strata, Marine Strata, Perioda, Anvergne District, Sub-Appenines, Mount Ætna. Lecture III, Upheaval and Subsidence of the Earth, Naplea, Temple of Serapu, Monte Nuovo. Lecture IV, Coral Reefs, Coral Islands. Lecture VI, Origin of Coal. Lecture VI, Fossil Foot-prints. Lecture VII. Origin of Coal. Lecture VI, Fossil Foot-prints. Lecture VII, Recession of the Falls of Niagara. Lecture VIII, Boulders and Icebergs. To the above is also added in this edition, a Sketch of the

Lecture of Dr. J. Augustine Smith, delivered before the Lyceum of Natural History on the 9th of December last on the Different Races of Men.

The Price per single copy 25 cents. Pustmasters remitting One Dollar will be entitled to five copies.

GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers,

Tribuna Buildidge, Naw, York

Tribune Buildidgs, New-York.

By This Morning's Mail.

STREET FIGHT .- A fracas occurred on yesterday near the railroad depot, in which a Mr. Fowler, re-porter for the Globe, and Mr. Hart, a correspodent of the New-York Evening Post, with some one or two others, whose names we could not hear, participated. Knives were drawn and used, too, as it would seem from the appearance of the combatants after the affray; but nothing serious resulted from it. We have not learned whether the police have discharged their duty in the arrest of these disturbers of the [Washington Capitol. public peace.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5-P. M. LEGISLATIVE —In the Fennsylvania Honse of Represent tives, the resolutions in favor of a sale of the State Works an and Stocks, and also in favor of W. Cost Johnson's plan for anying the debt of the State, have been farther debated, but a lefinite action taken upon the same.

definite action taken upon the same.

A printed memorial from Phillip Hone, Esq. President of the Savings Bank of New-York, has been presented to every member of the Legislature. The memorial prays that the interest upon \$300,000 of Pennsylvania Loans, taken by that Institution, at a time when the character and credit of the State was good, may be paid. As the capital of the Bank is entirely made good, may be paid. As the capital of the Bank is entirely mad up of deposits of the poor, many of whom are in actual need of their interest, it is to be hoped the prompt and immediat action of our legislators will follow. Such appeals, coming as they do from the laboring man, the widow, and the orphus ought not to be made in vain.

A bill to district the City of Philadelphia into Wards for the election of Councilmen, has been introduced into both Houses, and will probably become a law, as it is a Loco Foodmeasure.

Meat are we coming to?—It really appears that Philadelphia is doomed to be eternally disgraced by the frequent riots among her firemen and the non-fulfilment of her laws!—A few days since, an ordinance was passed by Councils and two or three adjoining Districts for the suppressing of riots and re-organization of the Fire Department. But mark the sequel: On Friday evening nineteen of the Engine and Hose companies met in Convention and resolved not to accept the ordinance, and if it were not repealed they would retire from service on the lst of March, and suffer the city to burn down unless the property was insured by the Fire Association! On that very same evening, a fight occurred in Third street, during a fire in a Pearl street!

On Saturday night there was a general alarm of fire, and in Second-street near Dock, about 11 o'clock, a man had six or eight of his teeth knocked out by a blow from a club. The neighborhood of the Fairmount engine house was the scene of uproar and violence, an attack being made on the house. The bell was rung, stones flew in every direction, and clubs were seen brandishing with deadly intent. This affair, however, ended without the destruction of life, as it was feared at one time. In the earlier part of the evening a young man named John Pill was attacked in Brown-street near New Market, and beaten in a dreadful manner by several members of a neighboring fire company.

In short, the above are but few of the disgraceful transactions with which our city has been afflicted within the past few days and nights! It is painful to give them publicity, but few days and nights! It is painful to give them publicity, but WHAT ARE WE COMING TO ?-It really appears that Phil

In short, the above are but lew of the disgreeful transactions with which our city has been afflicted within the past few days and nights! It is painful to give them publicity, but is a recorder of passing events, duty compels us to do it. Unless the proper authorities, throwing aside political fears, perform their duty, such things will ever be.

The Good Will Engine and Hope Hose Companies protest in the most violent manner against the act of the Conneils.

The Good Will Engine and Hope Hose Companies protest in the most violent manner against the act of the Councils.—
One of the resolutions of the latter company reads thus: "Resolved, That we will either fall or preserve our liberties, preserving a glorious annihilation to an ignominous existence."—
The other resolutions declare their determination to do just as the release." hey please! ARRESTED.—Two men engaged in the attack upon the Fair

ARRESTED.—Two men engaged in the attack upon the Fair mount Engine House, were arrested and held to bail in \$300! BILL OF MORTALITY.—During the week ending on Saturday, 117 deaths occurred in the city and districts, 21 of which were from consumption of the lungs, and 9 from scarlet fever Cool Work.—The Rev Edward Covel, of the Baptist Church, went through the baptismal ceremony yesterday to several persons in the Southwark Canal!

Some eight or ten colored persons, found, cambling on

several persons in the Southwark Canal!

Some eight or ten colored persons, found gambling on Saturday evening, were taken before Alderman Johnson, and fined the usual penalty. Gentlemen who gamble on Chesnut street, are permitted to do so with impunity, without even a fine being imposed!

Stocks.—The stock transactions to day were to a fair extent, but prices varied considerably. State 5's continue without change, but State 6's fell off i at the First Board. Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad sold at paa. Pennsylvania Bank improved 2i, selling at the Second Board at 215. Wilmington 6's advanced i, and Movamensing Bank i. Reading Bonds fell off ii, selling at 671. Vicksburg declined 1t, and Girard Bank i. Since the meeting of a few of the real stockholders of the

Bank I
Since the meeting of a few of the real stockholders of the Girard Bank on Saturday, the stock has lowered materially in the confidence of the commutaty, and it is believed upon the final report of the Committee—should they make one—on Tuesday next, it will not be worth a dollar! It is said, there is some difficulty in finding the assets!

final report of the Committee—should they make one—on Tuesday next, it will not be worth a dollar! It is said, there is some difficulty in finding the assets!

At the Second Board the sales were—10 shares Wilmington Railroad at 161; 27 do Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank at 221; 10 do Moyamensing Bank at 40; 45 do Union Bank of Tennessee at 641; 10 do Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg at 181; \$400 Wilmington 6's at 79; 7 shares Plant ers' Bank of Tennessee at 69; 6 do Pennsylvania Bank at 245; 738 do Girard Bank at 74.

In our Monsy Market there is no change to note, the rates of discount being 41-2 to 5 per cent. per annum. As the spring approaches, the demand for money will no doubt increase. The value of Relief Notes, and the notes of country Banks generally, have undergone no material change, for several weeks. In Exchanges, there is but little doing, and the quotations may be set down as follows.

New-York, Boston and Ba'timore par a t disc; Richmond t disc; Charleston 1; Savannah 1; Mobile 5 a 6; Nashville 1t a 2; Cincinnati 1; Louisville 1t, New Orleans is held at 1 premium; U S Bank notes 24 a 26 disc; Girard notes 3 do; Exchange on London 9 a 9; prem; on Paris 5f 30.

mium; U S Bank notes 24 a 26 disc; Girard notes 3 do; Ex change on London 9 a 91 prem; on Paris 5f 30.

CITY INTELLIGENCE. MONDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT ... Before Chief Justice Jones and

DECISIONS. William Wallace vs. Wm. B. Lawrance .- Motion o set aside a judgment in relation to a mortgage. John Singer vs. William C. Carpenter .- Appeal

from the Marine Court. Certiorari dismissed. COURT OF SESSIONS.... Before the Recorder, and Ald. Waterman and Briggs. Jonas B. Phillips, Esq. Acting District Attorney.

Calendar.—The following is the Calendar for

he term, viz: Murder 1; robbery 2; forgery 4; embezzlemen 1; grand larceny 8; false pretences 1; petit larceny 1; riot intal 30. Previously indicted 13; convicted 1; disorderly con uct 2-total 16. Total of old and new 46.

GRAND JURY .- The names of the persons sumnoned as Grand Jurors were called, and the following ap peared to serve and were sworn in, viz: William B. Crosby Foreman; Henry Andrews, Cornelius V. Anderson, Abraham G. Crasto, Rober Cunningham, Robert Craighead, Jas C. Ovutt, Jacob Fanlkner, William H. Lee, Roderick N Lawrence, Dennis Mullins, Richard Nelson, William Quackenbush, Jacob Rabineau, David B. Thorp, Homer Tilton-1 The Recorder charged the Jury in relation to their appropriate duties, and called their attention particularly

the condition of the criminal prisons of the city, viz: the total destitution of vegetable food, especially potatoes, for the pris oners-the indiscriminate intermixture of adults and children of old and young offenders in the same prison, subject to ful freedom of intercourse, destroying what remains of virtuou feeling in the bosom of the novice in crime. These evils th Recorder particularly commended to the attention of the Grand Jury, and in connection mentioned the extraordinary neglect of the Commissioners of the Alms House to the stat of the prisons, they having visited the prisoners only twice during the year, and then only one of them visited on one oc easion and two of them on another occasion. His honor also called the attention of the Grand Jury to the situation of the numerous Junk Shops, which he said had become a curse to the city, as the recepticies of stolen goods, tempting boys and youth to steal and affording them ready places of sale for their

After the charge, the Grand Jury returned to their chamber to enter upon their official duties. PETIT JURORS .- The names of persons summoned as Petit Jurors, were then called, and of 84 summoned 24

only appeared. Fines of \$25 each were imposed on 12 defaulting

INDICTMENT QUASHED &c .- In the case of James Bergen and Jeremiah G. Hamilton, indicted some month since for a conspiracy to defraud the Atlantic Insurance Company (the former indictment being demurred to, the demurred sustained-and a new indictment found.) Edward Sandford Esq., who had demurred to this also, rose and moved the cour that this indictment be quashed, for the palpable defects it contained, and that the recognizances be discharged, which J Prescott Hall, Esq , as private counsel for complainant, de which was drawn by one of the private counsel of complain ants. The indictment was then quashed, and the recognizances

case, and also a principal witness for the prosecution was likewise discharged from prison. ATTEMPT TO COMMIT GRAND LARCENY .- Reuben Swift was tried for attempting to commit a Grand Larceny, in attempting to steal a show case containing from 7 to 10 shirts, suspenders, &c., worth \$34, from the store door of Benjamin Waterbury, 1891-2 Broadway GRAND LARGENY .- Thomas Fitzgerald, was tried

discharged. Richard Sutton, another of the accused in this

No. 17 Cherry street. GRAND LARCENY AGAIN .- William Kelly was tried for stealing \$29 worth of ciothing on the 28th December last, from Janet Vatine, corner of Pearl and William streets. Verdict, guilty of Petit Larceny only. Penitentiary 6 months.

for grand larceny, stealing a trunk containing a watch, gun money and clothing worth \$140, from Thomas Connolly o

POLICE OFFICE. BURGLARY AND THEFT .- The apartments of Pe-

ter Hay, No. 57 Cannon-street, were burglariously entered on Sunday during the temporary absence of the family, a trunk Sunday during the temporary assence of the family, a trunk broken open, and a bag containing \$336 in silver coin was stolen and carried away. Suspicion having fallen on Charles Exbert, an occupant of the same house, he was arrested by officer Thompson, and the bag of money finally found in the sink of the back building, to which Egbert was seen to go while search was going on. He was committed to answer. ARREST OF AN IMPOSTER AND THIEF .- For some

time past an arrant imposter named Luther Lucas, has been wandering about Newark, N. J., whence he was hunted to this city, and in both places has palmed himself off upon the ministers and members of that respectable denomination of Christians as a pious member of the Methodist communion, and when extertained by them as a Christian brother, would contrive to steal agree valuable strike of the magnetic valuables. contrive to steal some valuable article of their property and suddenly disappear. Driven last from Newark hither by a Mr. Philip Van Wart, he was arrested to-day by Officer Mc Mr. Fhirip Van Wart, he was arrested to day by Officer wite Grath for having on the 13th ult. stolen an overcoat worth \$20 from the trunk of Mr. Willam H. Messenger, No. 100 Vesey-street, which was found on his back when arrested. He was also complained of for a false pretence in having on the 18th ult. obtained a cloak worth \$7 from Mrs. Mary E. Williams, of No. 181 Eighteenth-street, by falsely representing that he was sent for it by Mrs. Estel, of Bedford-street, He was committed to prison on both charges, and will for a while be restrained in his propensities for imposition and crime.

RECOVERING STOLEN GOODS .- On the night of the 30th ult., the shop of the stone-cutters Yard of Messrs. Lawrence & Owen, corner of West and Desbrosses streets, was robbed of \$51 worth of stone cutter's tools, a large part of which were subsequently found at an iron-yard in Front-street where they had been sold by John McAfee, junk-shop keeper 68 Hammersley-street. McAfee was thereupon arrested, and a hammer also stolen from the first named shop being also found in his place, he was committed to prison to answer.

DEFRAUDING AN IMMIGRANT .- Patrick Mermion DEFRAUDING AN IMMIGRANT.—Patrick Merimon, arrived in this City of rognes by the packet ship Rochester, a few days since. He was induced to pay \$3 to one Hiram Heusted, a runner for passage to Albany by the steamboat Eureka and the Housatonic Railroad. Heusted received the money and gave him a ticket signed by himself. The ticket proved to be atterly worthless, and poor Patwas consequently defrauded of his money. Harnden & Co. through Calvin Peper, Jr. Esq. brought the matter to the notice of the police and Heusted was to-day arrested, and, on the proofs, held to bail to answer the charge of obtaining money under false. to bail to answer the charge of obtaining money under false

Twenty Copies for \$20! Proposals for publishing an Extra Edition

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

-" Have you surrendered ?" was the inquiry of the commander of the Scrapis, as the 'Bon Homme Richard ' desisted from firing to repair damages and extinguish the flames that had been rapidly gaining the mastery of his vessel. "Surrendered!" answered Paul Jones, "WE HAVE NOT YET BEGUN TO FIGHT!" In that same spirit, the great Whig Party of the Union, victorious on some points and thrown back at others, unconquerable by force but not impregnable to treachery, having passed through the Elections of 1843, now commences the organization of its forces, the mustering of its battalions, and the systematic diffusion of intelligence preparatory to the great contest of 1844. Once fully organized, they will advance to certain, glorious and beneficent The Publishers of the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, hav-

ing been urged from several quarters to issue a cheaper paper devoted to the important work of diffusing to every dwelling correct and convincing information with regard to the character, principles, objects and measures of the two great parties, have hesitated to issue a smaller sheet devoted specially to this purpose, since it would subject its patrons to the same postage that is charged on our present ample sheet, and must necessarily exclude those portions of the Literature. General News of the Day, and accurate and extensive reports of the transactions in the Money and Produce Markets, which The Tribune has the amplest means of presenting, and which every family should in some form possess. They have concluded, therefore, to publish an Extra Edition of the Weekly Tribune as it is, containing the same matter that is transmitted to our regular subscribers. This Extra Edition will be commenced with the number of December 9th, containing the President's Message at the opening of the new Congress, and continuing to the number which in November, 1844, shall announce the result of the Presidential Election, (being fifty weeks, or numbers.) Of this Extra Edition, we will send through the whole term TWENTY COPIES to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS.

Where the papers are required to be sent to different Post Offices, or where the name of the subscriber is required to be written on each, we must insist on our uniform price-Two Dollars for a single copy per year; Ten copies or more at the rate of One Dollar and a Half each. Do not ask us to swerve from this rule, friends! for the thing is impossible.

The character of The Tribune is by this time generally known. It aims to reconcile the largest Freedom of Thought and Action with a profound reverence for Law and obedience to rightful Authorityto be the stern foe of all discord, anarchy and turbulence, but the champion of every generous idea, however novel or unpopular, which has for its end the upraising of the oppressed and the lowly. While it roffers no claim to the abused name of Democracy, to long the cloak of political Pharisees, the cant o designing demagogues, it will be, as it has been, in the legitimate sense of the word, truly Democraticthe adversary of every wrong, the exposer of hollow profession and scheming knavery, and the advocate of every movement tending to the diffusion of true Freedom and the upward Progress of the Human

The Weekly Tribune is published in this city every Saturday morning, but despatched by the Mails of Thursday and Friday. It is of the largest size, fo'd. ed in eight pages, so as to be about the average size of two common newspapers. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited. GREELEY & McELRATH,

160 Nassau stree New-York, Nov. 12, 1843.

THE EXTRA WEEKLY TRIBUNE.-We continue to receive from two hundred to four hundred new subscribers per day for this paper. We advertised that we had printed a very large Extra Edition commencing with the first week in January, in order to supply new subscribers who might wish to commence with that date; but we are already out of that number and for the future we can only promise to commence with the No. printed during the week in which we receive the subscription, and to forward

the full number of copies. * The large accessions to our list during the past week from various parts of Pennsylvania show that our friends in the Key-Stone State are awake. We are in hopes that a Club of twenty or thirty in each of the counties of that State will be formed within the next few weeks. It is only needed that one or two active friends of the cause in each county should take the lead and hand round a list and the work is accomplished. If each of our subscribers would show The Tribune to one or more of his neighbors we think our subscription List would be doubled within three months. We ask no man to do this for our sakes, or to the detriment of the Whig journals of his vicinity; but those who regard The Tribune as an efficient Whig journal and its wider circulation as calculated to subserve the Coun try's Cause, are respectfully requested to aid in its dissemination.

New-York, Jan. 18, 1844.

The Publishers of this paper extend the offer of twenty copies for twenty dollars to one address for fifty weeks, commencing at any time during the months of January and February. When twenty copies have been ordered any number however small may be added to the package at the same rate. subscriptions to newspapers, under their frank, free of postage.

Money remitted through the mail will be at the risk of the Publishers. Notes of all specie-paying Banks in any State of t Union will be received at par. G. & M.

SIXTEENTH EDITION. Revised and Corrected.

The Whig Almanac for the year 1844. This valuable Register of Political events is now ready. It contains the usual Calendars and Astronomical calculations, made for every meridian from Maine to Louisiana. A List of the Government Ex ecutive officers of the United States, Judges of the Supreme Court, &c. with their Salaries; a complete List of the Members of the present United States Senate and House of Representatives arranged according to their respective Stares, and the politics of each Member designated; History of the Tariff; Past and Present Tariffs; Comparative Statement of the most important articles bearing specific duties, as imposed by the acts of 1816, 1824, 1828, 1832, and 1842; THE PRESENT TARIFF LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, being the entire law on that subject as it finally passed Congress on the 30th day of August, 1342: (this document alone is worth more than the entire cost of the Almanac) A National Bank, with Extracts from Mr. McDuffie's Report; PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUS-TRY-ITS EXPEDIENCY AND NECESSITY, BY THE HON. CHARLES HUDSON OF MASS. This valuable and useful Essay occupies 14 pages. Its facts, illustrations and doctrines ought to be understood by every citizen who takes an interest in the cause of American Industry and the prosperity of the people of the United States; Extracts from Mr. Clav's Speech on the Public Lands. These extracts occupy several pages, and are sufficient to give a general view of this interesting subject. Anecdotes of Politics and Politicians, never before published. ELECTION RETURNS, by States, Congressional Districts and Counties. These Returns are the fullest and most complete which have ever been published. They were prepared at great labor and at considerable expense expressly for the Whig Almanac. They will be constantly referred to during the coming year, as they show not only the returns for the present year but also those of 1840; Times of holding Elections in each of the States; Popular Vote for Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison in 1836 and in 1340; The number of Electors of each State in 1340, and the number to which each State is entitled in 1844; Tables of the Population, Debts,

The price of the Whig Almanac is the same as last year, notwithstanding it contains about one quarter more matter. Single copies 121 cents; \$1 per dozen; \$7 per 100. Orders must be accompanied by the cash. POSTMASTERS remitting, free of postage, \$1 for a dozen copies, will be entitled to a copy gratis. It contains 14 sheets, and is subject only to periodical postage.
GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers;

Governors and Chief Justices of the several States,

Anecdotes of Mr. Clay, John Q. Adams, Col. John-

son, occ. occ.

Tribune Buildings, 160 Nassau-street.

EVENING EDITION.

TUESDAY, 21 O'CLOCK, P. M.

ARKANSAS.—A spirited State Convention of he Whigs of Arkansas, which met at Little Rock on the 15th ult., and continued during the two succeding days, the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen as the Whig candidates for the respective offices affixed to their names

for the respective offices affixed to their names:

For Governor-LORENZO GIBSON.

For Congress-DAVID WALKER.

For Presidential Electors-John W. Cocke, Robert Smith and A. W. Arrington.

Delegates to the National Convention—A. Fowler, J. H. Walker and C. A. Steuart.

Alternates—C. F. M. Noland, John Preston and Jas. A. Steuart.

Hiternates—C. P. School S. S. Selected to attend the Two Men's Convention of Ratification which is to assemble at Baltimore on the 2d day of May next. The Convention was largely attended, and the

animation and unanimity of its proceedings show a fine spirit in the Whigs of Arkansas. Mr. JAMES H. WALKER presided, assisted by ROBERT SMITH and JOHN DRENNEN; and some good speeches in vindication of Whig principles were delivered. One of the resolutions which was adopted instructs the Delegates to the Baltimore Convention to "cast the vote of the State for the Presidency for HENRY CLAY-first, last, and all time;" and "that the Whigs of the State have no second choice for the Presidency."

[National Intelligencer.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIVES .- A fire occurred in Back Neck, Fairfield township, in this County, on Sunday evening last, by which the house of Mr. John Robinson, with its contents, with the exception of one or two articles of bedding, was entirely consumed; and what is most distressing, two children, Daniel and Eliza Jane Newton, the former 15 and the latter 9 years of age, perished in the flames, The other inmates of the house barely escaped with their lives, being destitute of clothing. [Bridgeton (N. J.) Chronicle. DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- At Harrisburg, on Fri.

lay afternoon, about 4 o'clock, two little sons of Mr. Wm. Umberger, innkeeper; one named William and the other Jacob, aged 7 and 9 years, were drowned in the Susquehanna just below the railroad bridge, They were playing on the ice some distance from the shore, when one of them broke through, and the other fell in, endeavoring to rescue his brother. Both were drawn under the ice by the current, and the bodies had not been discovered at the last accounts. In the 7th Congressional District, we have returns from all the towns except 18, and the rote

stands as follows: In towns heard from Robinson has 3,398, Cary and scat. 3304. The towns to be heard from gave at the last trial 47 for Robinson and 135 for Cary. Should these towns give the same vote as before, Mr. Robinson will have 5 majority, We think Mr. R. is elected. [Portland Adv. VESSEL IN THE ICE .- The last Dunkirk, (Chan-

tauque Co.) Beacon says a vessel has been seen for several days past, off that port, lying stationary ata point in the lake about 10 miles out. She was prohably caught in the ice during the night of the 24th A smoke is occasionally seen to rise from her. DANIEL NEWMANARRESTED .- Mr. Jesse R. Grant and Gen. Sellers arrived here yesterday morning on

the steamboat Lexington, with Daniel Newman, one of the seven persons indicted for the murder of Geo. H. Bohrer, of Brown county, Ohio, in June last .-Newman was arrested in Missouri. Four of the persons implicated have been in the jail of Brown county for some months, but two others, John and Carey Woods, have fled to parts unknown. [Cincinnati Gazette, 1st inst. FIRE .- Yesterday morning, a dry-house in Pascoag village, belonging to Whipple, with the goods which it contained, was destroyed. The loss is be-

tween one and two thousand dollars. [Providence Chronicle, Jan 31. BANKRUPTCY .- The Illinoian says the whole number of applications for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act, in this State, is 1574, of which number

1142 have received certificates of final discharge, leaving 432 who have not as yet obtained their discharges. The time for so doing is limited to the 20th of March. Appointments by the Governor.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate

OSWEGO—Abram P. Grant, master, vice J. Richardsen. Ransom H. Taylor, master, vice Levi Downing. Thos. G. Tallcott, master, vice M. S. Randall. Daniel Wardwell, Supreme Court Commissioner, vice M. FEBRUARY 1 W. Matthews.
Stephen W. Lathrop. Notary, vice J. B. Plumb.
Steuben—Ansel J. McCall, Surrogate, vice David Ras-

sey, Jr.
Alfred P. Ferris, Commissioner of Loans, under law d
1803, vice Charles Adams.
Otis Hunt, Commissioner of Loans, under law of life
vice T. E. Gansevoort.
Lewis-Francis Seger, Master, neglected to qualify.
[Alb. Eve. Jour.

MONEY MARKET.

Sales this day at the Stock Exchange. \$35,060 U S. 6es, 'c2 ... 1131 50 shrs Farmers' Ln. tw B 500 Penusylva 5s ... 65 150 do do 31 B 1,500 do 31 B 1,500 do 35 B 19,000 N. Y. 5s, '55 ... 1011 2.0 do do B 19,000 N. Y. 5s, '55 ... 1011 2.0 do do B .b60 98 1,000 Kentucky 6es 1011 600 do Harlem R . 0,000 do... 102 100 ,600 Illmois ... 414 100 6,060 do. 41t 25 do Aub & Roch. 4,066 do 41t 25 do N. O. Canal. 2,000 do. 510 41t 200 do L. Island R., do N. O. Canal. bold do L. Island R ? 1,000 Indiana. 37† 50 do do ... 55,000 do ... 38 10 do New-Jersey R. ... 30 Cty 5s, 760 100 50 do do ... 36 50 shrs Vicksburg Bk ... 3 100 do do ... 38 5 do Del & Hudson ... 110 50 do Norw & Wor. ... 36 do Del & Hudson ... 110 50 do Norw & Wor. ... 36 do Del & Hudson ... 110 50 do Norw & Wor. ... 37 do do ... 38 do

50 do do serio 971 100 do 500 do N.Am. Trust ... 18 75 do 200 do Farmers' Ln ... 331 50 do MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, FEB. 6-2 P.M.

Ship Panthea, Dennis, New-Orleans, W.n Nelson.
Bark Reform, Toyon, Mobile, Starges & Clearman,
Brigs St Lawrence, Griffin, St. Marys, Ga, Buck & Pees.
Leader, Dewing, Boston, P. Edes. ARRIVED,

Schr Mars Hill, McGilvery, of Bangor, 16 days in Georgetown, cotton, to Badger & Peck. Sailed in comple with brig Menner and schr Ann, for Barbadoes and a main brigs Juno and Demerara, for New York. 3d inst, off Birg gat, was in company with two ships, steering N. The Mill was towed up by the standard services. was towed up by the steamer "ratesman. BELOW, The pilot-boat Jacob Bell reports ship Wakona, Bods. 28 days from New-Orleans, cotton, &c, to order. Also, 1 brig unknown.

MEMORANDA. The Rivers and Bays are very little obstructed by its norming. Wind N by E, with rain.

Ship Calhoun, Charleston. Bark Claremont, New Orleans. The regular Annual Unionists' Ball will take platt

Washington Hall on Friday evening of this week. The tlemen who have taken the matter in charge have spare! pains to make it quite a magnificent affair, and we hard doubt it will be fashionably and fully attended.

NEW CLAY MINSTREL. which is prefixed a Sketch of the Life, Public Services of Character of Henry Clay. By John S. Littel, President of St. L

Chay Club of Germantown, Pa.

Advertisement to the First Edition.

"It occurred to the Editor of the Minstrel, that a public tion upon the plan of that now offered to the public would acceptable, and might be useful at the present juncture; finding that his design was approved by friends whose pared the brief and unpretending Sketch that follows, of pared the brief and unpretending Sketch that follows, of the property of the p cal experience gave increased value to their of many, of life of Mr. Clay. He takes pleasure in stating that he isn't midebted to the researches of Mr. Prontice and of Mr. E. Sigent, whose comprehensive and interesting biographics alike creditable to their talents and worthy of their subject and all whose corrosity may be sharpened and excited by imperfect glimpses of the illustrious Statesman, show through the following pages, will find in them more fall circumstantial information than could be embraced with the narrow limits and unambitious design of this publication. From their works, and from such other public sources were immediately at hand, the torch of the Editor hard crived its feeble light, and he holds it aloft in the hope had also may be instrumental, although in humble degree, in gather the mists of prejudice with which ignorance and parage have so long enveloped the subject, but which, even so are gradually rising and rolling away beneath the influence revealing light, and of that "truth which is mighty and many prevent."

The Sangra are by various authors. Some of them had

prevail."

The Songs are by various authors. Some of them been written expressly for the Minstrel; others have been written expressly for the Minstrel; others have been depended from the public journals, and other publications. the day. Germantown, Oct. 1842.
For sale at the Tribune office. Price 25 cents single of \$2 per dozen.

Tribune Series of Useful Works for the People may substitute obtained at the store of Wm. H. Moore & Co. Cincinnation and of J. B. Steel & Co. New Orleans.